

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1833.

NO. 44.

AGRICULTURAL.

(Continued from our last.)

REELING, TWISTING, &c.

To reel the cocoons, is considered the most difficult part of the duties of a domestic silk cultivator. On the first attempt, the reeler is ready to give it up as too difficult for his skill and patience. It is at this point where all who give up the business stop; thousands of persons in this country have gone thus far, and after a short trial abandoned the culture of silk in despair. But the difficulty of reeling silk is only in appearance it is easily overcome, and only requires a little patient perseverance. The extreme delicacy of the fibres, seem to defy the skill of the young reeler to handle and wind them without breaking; and even if he could wind them off, they appear so light and insignificant as to be unworthy of the trouble—he does not recollect that they are like fine particles of gold, and equally reward the patient gleaner. Let the young reeler summon all his patience, and set down to his basin of cocoons with a determination to succeed. Let him not try to make the best of silk at first, but to become expert in catching the ends of fibres, and in clearing them from loose silk floating among the cocoons, in combining them and ascertaining that they will unwind. If he wastes a few pounds of cocoons in this way it will be no great loss. In a short time he will be able to reel equal to the most expert Piedmontese. Let me, therefore, urge the young silk cultivator to try the experiment before he gives up. A few days, or even weeks, a few pounds of cocoons, are trifling sacrifices for so great a reward as awaits his success.

These essays are intended of course, for the instruction of farmers and others, to enable them to make silk in a domestic and small way, and by no means for large establishments, the proprietors of which will not need my aid. But whether it be on a large or small scale, the reeling, to produce good silk, must be done in the same way and with the same reel. Therefore it will be necessary that the family that undertakes the making of silk, should be provided with a proper reel and on the Piedmontese principle, which will cost from twelve to twenty dollars. Reels of the proper kind can be obtained in Philadelphia for \$12. Good silk, it is true, can be made with the common cotton reel; but it requires great care and frequent taking off the skein, as well as other precautions and troubles, which are avoided by the Piedmontese reel. It is necessary that the threads should be crossed on the bars of the reel to prevent their glueing into a mass and thus becoming worthless; also that the two threads should be reeled at the same time, and wound round each other several times between the basin and the reel, which makes the thread round and firm. All this is effected by the Piedmontese reel, but cannot be by any other not on the same principle. I have constructed a reel, which works exactly upon the principle of the Piedmontese, but is more simple in its parts and works equally as well.—With either of these reels an expert hand can reel a pound of raw silk a day with ease.

A handful of cocoons, having been cleared of all the loose silk and ends, is to be put into a ba-

sin provided for the purpose near the reel, which is kept nearly full of hot water. This basin may be set on a small earthen furnace over a few live coals to keep it of the proper heat. The common cooking furnaces are well calculated for the purpose. With a small wisp of clean broom corn the cocoons must be stirred about till the fibres of the cocoons are observed attached to the straw; they are then to be taken in the hand, drawn through the fingers to clear them of moths and loose fibres and drawn out till they are found to run well, when they are to pass through the eye of the plate on the reel, and handed to the girl who turns the reel; another thread is to be obtained in the same way, passed through the other eye of the plate and handed to the girl, she then passes these several times round each other like twisting two strings and separates the ends passes them through the eyes of the wires on the traversing bar and attaches them to the reel. The reel is then set in motion, and the attendant of the basin begins to catch the fibres of other cocoons and attach them to the threads alternately, by dexterously throwing the end on the thread as it passes up to keep the size of the thread equal, for the first set of fibres will be reduced in number and size, by breaking and exhausting of cocoons, and must thus be continually replenished. The basin must be kept supplied with cocoons, but in such order that none will have been in the water over ten or fifteen minutes; and the water must be kept of an equable temperature; for if it be too hot, the silk will run off in clusters, and become knotty; if too cool, the cocoons will be drawn out of the water and the fibres broken—when either of these occur, it is a sign the water is either too hot or too cold, and the remedy must be applied by adding a little cold water and reducing the fire in the first, or boiling water and increasing the fire in the second. Generally, the water is required to be from 150° to 175° of temperature; but never boiling. The most common size of thread is twenty fibres; for very fine stuffs five fibres are reeled, and even single fibres for some. Let those who learn to reel, however, begin with twenty or thirty, or even fifty, which will be proper for coach lace floss,—the most profitable kind for American cultivators for some years to come,—and for sewing silk. After learning to reel coarse silk with facility, it will be easy to learn to reel the finer qualities. From the beginning however, let the young reeler attend strictly to certain rules and precautions, viz: whatever be the number of fibres he begins with let him keep that number steadily in the thread, that it may be uniform and even; change the water as often as it becomes foul, and always use perfectly clear rain or river water, letting it stand for a time before use, that the sand if any be in it, may settle before putting it into the basin—he will scarcely be able to reel silk with well or spring water that is hard; and generally, let him pay strict attention to neatness avoiding the slightest degree of slovenliness, even though he do not reel so much in a day.—These precautions will add to the value of the silk, and the reeler will soon become habituated to their observance. Let him also bear in continual remembrance, that the value of silk is enhanced or depreciated by good or bad reeling very materially. A pound of raw silk may be made, by care and

attention in reeling worth eight dollars; but by careless slovenly reeling it will be reduced to three or four dollars a pound; and when it is considered that a pound of the best reeled silk is only a day's work, and that the same quantity of poor silk cannot be reeled in much less time, the care and attention necessary to make the best will be richly compensated.

When moderate sized skeins are wound on, the reel may be taken from the frame, the silk smoothed over with the hand, and set aside to dry; after which it may be wound into bobbing, doubling it to make the thread as large as is required. If for carriage lace floss, and 25 fibres have been reeled, two threads may be combined, which will make a 50 fibre thread, a very good size for it.—From the bobbins it may be twisted on a common spinning wheel when a throwster is not at hand. For carriage lace floss, it should be very partially twisted. For sewing silk, the same operation is necessary, except that it will require a second doubling; three of the threads of carriage lace floss will make very fine sewing silk—they should of course be twisted more than for floss. For both floss and sewing silk, after the first partial twisting, the skeins must be folded short, by taking one or two turns as in preparing skeins of common yarn for dyeing, put into some perfectly clear rain or river water, in which a quarter of a pound of good soap to the gallon has been dissolved, and simmered over a fire three or four hours, or till the silk is perfectly freed of its gum and becomes white. It must then be taken out, rinsed in hot rain water, and then in cold water in which operation great care must be observed to dip it gently that the silk may not get tangled. It may then be hung up to dry, after which it may be doubled and twisted for sewing silk, or put up for floss. The silk should never be put up in large skeins, especially floss, as it is apt to tangle. One hundred threads is a good size. If the whole work has been properly done, the silk will be beautifully white, with a rich gloss, and if carriage lace floss, will be worth ten dollars a pound.

There is always a considerable quantity of waste silk, perforated and imperfect cocoons. All this is easily converted to some useful purpose.—The cocoons may be cut open, the dry shell of the chrysalis taken out, and together with all other waste silk, put into the water and the gum extracted. It is then to be rinsed, dried, picked fine carded and spun like flax tow, makes most beautiful and durable stockings, mits, gloves, &c.

PAPER MADE FROM CORN HUSKS.

The famous Cobbet states that he has received from a paper manufacturer at Guilford, (Eng.) 50 sheets of paper made from the husks of corn which he had only sent off to be manufactured the week before. This, he says, is a discovery absolutely without a parallel, and will save the nation a million a year, sent out of it for rags. He says he will cancel the title pages of his books, which are already printed, for the purpose of having the title pages printed on paper made of the husks of the corn itself.

Certainly the suggestion is worth the experiment, and we should be glad to see some of our American paper manufacturers try it. Good wrapping paper is now made from common straw

—and when we recollect the firmness, texture, and complexion of corn husks, we are not surprised that an ingenious man should have thought of it as a material from which to manufacture paper. In the increasing and accumulating demand for printing paper, occasioned by the wants of the press, it is certainly desirable that some cheaper substitute may be found than rags from which it is now made. And should it result that the husks of our Indian corn, afford such a substitute, it would confer a most essential benefit, by effecting a material saving to the country.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1833.

LARGE TURNIP.

This is the age of large Turnips, Mammoth Beets and Big Apples. Mr. T. Curtis of Monmouth, has left in our office a turnip, of the white Norfolk variety, which weighs twelve pounds, and measures two feet six inches in circumference. This is only a fair sample of his crop; he states that he had one which measured three feet in circumference; but it absconded one day from the yard. Probably it felt too large to stay any longer with turnips of smaller dimensions.

UTILITY OF CHANGING SEEDS.

Experience has proved that, from some cause or other, it is a manifest advantage to occasionally procure seeds from some other region than the one in which we live. Those who are skilled in vegetable Physiology we believe have not yet explained the why and wherefore satisfactorily. — It is a fact however, that vegetables as well as animals accommodate themselves to the climate, soil, &c. which surround them; and thus, in time, become somewhat fixed in their qualities. If then it is desirable to change those qualities, it will be the most expeditious mode to procure seed from those places (if not too far distant) where they already grow with the habits and qualities desired. A more southern climate than ours produces larger vegetables of some kinds than a northern; but perhaps the properties of nourishment, or nutritious matter is not so concentrated as are those of the same variety of vegetables growing in the northern latitudes. On the other hand, those vegetables which have been acclimated in high latitudes become more hardy, and thus make it advantageous sometimes to shift seeds from climate to climate in order to keep up a combination of desirable properties.

QUINOA, OR PERUVIAN RICE.

We last spring procured some of the seed of this plant from Mr. Smith of Baltimore, late editor of the American Farmer. It was not planted until the season was somewhat advanced, and it never blossomed. But we ascer-

tained one fact respecting it, that our severe frosts did not hurt it. It stood the brunt as well as our common pig weed, and held up its head as long as any plants which are indigenous to our soil. We doubt not that by planting it earlier in common seasons, a good crop may be raised in Maine. It must be recollected that our season or summer was all of a month shorter, as it regards vegetation, than common years. If that was the case, by planting one month earlier, and having the frosts hold off a month later, we shall gain two months; and the seed would ripen in that time. The Quinoa has a small whitish seed, but very nutritious, and is used in its native country for the same purposes as Rice, viz: for puddings, &c. It resembles our pig weed in appearance, only it is larger and whiter. It is in fact a member of the same genus, and will grow in any soil where that will.

SOILS FOR WHEAT.

It will be recollected that in a late number we published the answer of the editor of G. Genesee Farmer (Mr. Goodsell) to our enquiry respecting the geological nature of the soil of Wheatland in New-York. The land which (with grief we say it) gives us bread, and receives our earnings in payment. The answer was a scientific description of the geological formation of that territory, and presented it so clearly that one acquainted with that science could see it in his mind's eye as he read.

Now, although our rock formations are very different from theirs, we have substantially in many parts of our State, soils which come very near to that of western New-York. We have in this very town lime rock—calciferous slate, and pyriterous or pyritic rock, that is to say, in common talk, copperas rock. Our lime rock is primitive, or contains no organic remains, such as shells, tadpoles and toadstools. — There is secondary, and contains the remains of what was once organized and living animals, probably from this circumstance it is more easily decomposed. We have, strictly speaking, no bituminous shale, but sand, gravel, and alumine or clay are plenty. Our lime rock is not sufficiently pure for profitable use, as cement in building, but sufficiently so for agricultural purposes. On the farm of E. Wood, Esq., about two miles out of this village, there is plenty of this kind of Lime rock and also in the land adjoining thereto. It would be an object to burn this lime for the purposes of manure; & it is not improbable that a vein of pure lime will hereafter be discovered in this vicinity, from which may be obtained good lime for mortar. This formation extends North-easterly we know not how far. Sometimes the lime predomi-

nates; sometimes the gneiss and mica slate predominates, and sometimes pure roofing slate or argillite predominates. Hence we infer, that at some future day Marl of a good quality may be found among us, which will in our humble estimation be much more productive of good to the community than the richest mine of gold.

For the Maine Farmer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORKING OXEN.

Mr. HOLMES:—Dear Sir, I have too much regard for the credit and usefulness of your paper to desire to make it a medium for mere personal controversies; and I wish you to do just as you think best for the PUBLIC, (without any regard to individual feelings,) with this communication, whether you reject a part or the whole of it. I shall have nothing further to say on the subject.

Perhaps I was wrong in asking the Chairman of the committee on working oxen, whom he blamed for not offering another premium on steers? The word BLAME might have been used by me too INCONSIDERATELY, though I did not positively say he had blamed any one, and had no intention to wound his feelings by JEALOUSY. But it appears to me, he might have given his reply to my interrogatory, by simply declaring that he imputed no blame to any one. However, I cheerfully and cordially receive the gentleman's explanation.

He intimates, that I have censured him for expressing his opinion. Have I done it? I am not conscious that I have, nor would I do it by any means. Arguing on the ground that I had censured him for expressing his opinion, he proceeds to show that he acted by precedent, and thinks, that one had been furnished him by me. Although I think it perfectly proper that he should express his opinions, either with or without a precedent, yet I must say, the idea that I furnished him with one, is altogether hypothetical.

The gentleman has cast one imputation upon me, which I cannot but think is uncourteous and undeserved: viz., that of seeing a mote in my brother's eye, when I had a beam in my own.

Mr. Fairbanks has brought up the subject of offering premiums on horses, and I am right glad, for I wish it to come before the Agricultural society; and perhaps a little agitation of it here, may be as good a way as any of preparing the Society to act on it. What I mean is, that I wish the society to take into FULL CONSIDERATION the plan of offering any premiums on horses in future years. For my own part, I doubt, and have for some time strongly doubted the expediency of our society's offering premiums on horses; but as the precedent was established in its favor, the Standing Committee could not feel warranted in discontinuing the practice, without some special instructions on the subject from the Society. They did not like to do it on their "own responsibility."

The Committee had rather more money the present than was given to the department of stock last year, and they offered a little more

in the whole on horses, though no one premium was of so great an amount as one offered the year before. The committee considered the subject as well as they were able, and divided the money as they believed to be best under the then existing circumstances, and they will continue in the belief that they acted right, till a majority of the society shall say they were wrong.

ONE OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON STOCK.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—I hold that agricultural societies are bound to do the greatest good with the money expended by them; but they must expend it as the law directs, for as the government furnish one half, they are under obligation to the State so to do. Considering its age, the Kennebec County society is praiseworthy in conducting its concerns, and generally, in bestowing their premiums; yet, that in all cases they have bestowed premiums in the best possible manner, I should doubt. I do not wish the by-laws altered, but I want an alteration in bestowing the premiums on stock in future. In my opinion, sheep ought to occupy the first place of our stock; hogs next; neat cattle next, and horses last—they stand so in my estimation. If I view them as I ought, it will be seen that the premiums are not bestowed by my standard, by inspecting the list as offered at the last show and fair. All that was, or ever will be given on horses beyond a single premium, on the best seed horse, is wasted. One premium to invite the best horse of that description is enough, and more is not needed. It had much better be bestowed on sheep, hogs or neat cattle.

ONE WHO THINKS.

Winthrop, Nov. 1833.

CLINE, ON THE FORM OF ANIMALS.*

(From the Agricultural Almanac for the year 1826, patronized by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.)

It has been generally supposed that the breed of animals is improved by the largest males. This opinion has done considerable mischief, and would have done more injury if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best forms and proportions, which are rarely to be met with in those of the largest size.—Experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of females to males: and that it has generally failed when the males were disproportionately large.

The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it must therefore be founded on the knowledge of the structure and use of the internal parts.—The lungs are of the first importance. It is on their size and soundness that the health of an animal principally depends. The power of converting food into nourishment is in proportion to their size. An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more

nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.

THE CHEST.—The external indication of the size of the lungs is the form and size of the chest; the form of which should have the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins.

The capacity of the chest depends upon its form more than on the extent of its circumference; for, where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have much larger lungs than the other. A deep chest therefore is not capacious, unless it is proportionally broad.

THE PELVIS.—The Pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bones of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty. When this cavity is small, the life of the mother and her offspring is endangered.—The size of the pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips and the breadth of the twist, which is the space between the thighs.—The breadth of the loins is always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis.

THE HEAD.—The head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. Its smallness affords other advantages, generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed.

THE MUSCLES.—The muscles and tendons which are their appendages, should be large; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

THE BONES.—The strength of an animal does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small. Animals that were imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionately large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF FORM.—The proper method of improving the form of animals, consists in selecting a well formed female, proportionably larger than the male. The improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the foetus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent; and therefore when the female parent is proportionally small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling. But, when the female, from her good size and constitution, is more adequate to the nourishment of a foetus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The larger female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

To produce the most perfect formed animal abundant nourishment is necessary, from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete.

It has been observed, in the beginning of this paper, that the power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment, from a given quan-

tity of food, depends principally upon the magnitude of the lungs, to which the organs of digestion are subservient.—When it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger stallions than usual and thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by producing a race of small chested, long legged, large boned, worthless animals.—A similar project was adopted in Normandy, to enlarge the breed of horses there by the use of stallions from Holstein; and, in consequence, the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled, had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing the offspring much inferior in form to that of the native stallions.

From the N. E. Farmer.

POTATOE BLOSSOMS.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, In the 8th vol. p. 373 of the N. E. Farmer, you notice the statement of a writer in the Farmer's Magazine, a British publication, who among several other fine things, asserts "that in the drills where the flowers (meaning potato blossoms) were gathered as soon as they appeared THE CROP WAS DOUBLED, to what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity." You published this statement in 1827. I believe it had been previously published by Mr Knight, that plucking off the potatoe blossoms would greatly increase the crop.

The present season I tried the experiment; and I will now give you the result.

I planted twelve rows of the Chenango potatoes all in drills of exactly sixty five feet in length. Without any preference I drove a stake at the head of one of the rows, and from that row I carefully stripped the blossoms from day to day as they appeared. Last week I dug them, and from the row from which I plucked every blossom, I gathered 330 large handsome Chenangoes fit for steamer—also 146 small ones fit only for my cow. One adjoining row from which no blossoms were taken produced 354, equally large and fit for the steamer, together with 129 small ones. The other adjoining row from which no blossoms had been taken, produced 366 equally large and fine, together with only 92 small ones. So that my land, with exactly the same cultivation I have no doubt produced at least 8 per cent more potatoes, reckoning large and small, by leaving nature to herself. I pray you sir, to recommend the same experiment to be tried by others, the next year with different sorts of potatoes. INQUIRER.

Charlestown, Oct. 25th.

TO DRY SALT BEEF AND PORK. Lay the meat on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, rub the salt well in, and be careful to apply it to every niche; afterwards put it into either of the above utensils; when it must be frequently turned, after the brine has ceased running, it must be quite buried in salt, and kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting. In some places, the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture sooner.—American Farmer.

* Extracted from the Memoir of the Penn. Agricultural Society.

From the Genesee Farmer.

OBJECTIONS TO THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK, RESPECTING HIGHWAYS.—

NO. III.

I feel secure in the position that I have taken that is, that the state of New York sustains a prodigious loss, in consequence of cherishing her present system of road laws: a loss, equal to half the highway tax in the whole state; yea, an annual loss, equal to nearly or quite half a million of dollars. In this position, I have not the slightest fear, that any intelligent gentlemen, at all acquainted with the manner in which highway work is performed in this state, will attempt to disturb me. The people should know the truth in relation to this matter. The chief magistrate of the state should know it, legislators should know it. It is passingly strange, that so little attention has been given to this subject; that a profound apathy in regard to it, has prevailed so long; and that the enlightened citizens of this state have, more than half a century, been content, under a system of public regulations, so fraught with imbecility and mischief.

The most vulnerable point of our existing system of road laws, will be found in its pathmaster feature. If I did not suppose, that enough had been said, in a preceding, to expose the rottenness of this feature, I would enlarge upon the subject, and bring more of its absurdities into view. But this I think is needless.

Among the many disadvantages, resulting from the imperfection of our road laws, there is one of serious magnitude, which perhaps, has been but little thought of. It will be seen, that the road laws of this state, from the very genius of their constitution, shut the door most effectually against improvement in the arts, necessary to be employed in making and repairing common roads and bridges. There is nothing in the whole system, out of which can grow any motive either of interest or honor, to excel or improve, in the practice of these arts. To the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and to citizens of every other occupation, considerations of self interest operate as motives to improve in the knowledge and practice of their respective arts. Professional gentlemen are operated upon, by the double motive of interest, and honorable distinction. Not so with the commissioner of highways; not so with the pathmaster; not so with any one, who happens to have employment, either as an officer, or laborer on the roads. To them the rewards of interest are always the same; those of praise generally the same and always nearly so, be their claims of merit what they may. There is in fact nothing in the system to excite ambition, or stimulate to praiseworthy deeds. And in most operations for making and repairing common roads and bridges, the entire absence of all such ambitious agency, is deplorably apparent.

It will be seen too, that there is nothing in the road system, to induce gentlemen of inventive genius, and speculating minds, to turn their attention to the arts necessary to be employed in this department of labor. Hence the fact that, while in all the other useful arts, and in all other branches of profitable industry, improvement has, for several years, been in rapid progress, there has been no improvement, or very little if any, in the arts of making and repairing common roads and bridges. In general, labor expended on roads for their improvement, is applied now in a manner scarcely more skilful, than it was 30, 40 or 50 years ago.

I am not unaware, that here I may be met with contradiction. It may, perhaps, be said, the scraper is an implement of rather modern origin, and that, in latter times, it has been used to great advantage, on the common roads of the country. I believe that scrapers had not been much used in

this section of the country, until the turnpike fever commenced, which was more than thirty, perhaps nearly forty years ago. The introduction of the scraper was not attributable to any excitement that had been produced, relative to common roads. No such excitement existed at that time, none ever did exist; and it is safe to predict, that none ever will exist, under our present system of road laws. For the advantages of the scraper, whatever they may be supposed to have been, we are indebted to the turnpike mania, which prevailed many years ago.

I believe I justly appreciate the intrinsic merit of the scraper. It is undoubtedly, a very useful implement, and generally susceptible of profitable use, when ground is to be moved a short distance. But whether its use has, on the whole, contributed to the improvement of common roads, is a question which I am not prepared to answer affirmatively. In very many instances, no doubt, it has contributed greatly to facilitate the well directed operations of highway work. But if I mistake not, scrapers have been used on roads with great indiscretion, and often applied to mischievous purposes. The sentiment has prevailed, and it prevails now too extensively, that the way to make a good road is, to plough deep gutters on both sides and haul up the ground into a high ridge, giving to the path an elevated and sloping form. By the use of the scraper, this operation seems to be cherished that a road, formed in this manner, will turn off water that falls upon it, and consequently become hard, and impenetrable by the feet of horses, and the wheels of carriages. And yet every experiment of the kind, proves that it is not so. Giving to a road this form is of but little use if any, as a means of securing it from stagnant water. The wheels of the first carriage that passes on the newly formed road, make indentations by which ruts are formed. By every carriage subsequently passing, these ruts are deepened. Rain falls; and the water, solely from running off as was expected, gathers into these ruts till they are full and stands there, until it has time to penetrate into the ground. This renders the ground peculiarly soft and spongy, and most unhappily prepares it for deep cutting, by the next carriage that passes. Impressions, made by horses' feet on roads thus newly formed, have the same effect to retain water, and prepare the road for deep poaching. Such I believe, never fail to be the results. Such surely are the results, in all cases, where the soil is adhesive, or composed, in considerable part of clay. Such, then with very few exceptions, are the results in all Western New York. Roads formed in this manner, are never good, except a few weeks during summer, and not then, if the season be wet. In the fall and spring, they are always bad; and, according to all the degrees of comparison, they are bad, worse and worse, in proportion to the ground thrown up, and its depth upon the road.

Of turnpiking, as it is called, common roads, I entertain no favorable opinion. Yet I do not condemn the practice altogether, for there are many locations on which it may be done to great advantage. But too much of this has been done. A large portion of common roads in the country, have been injudiciously subjected to the process of turnpiking, that is, ploughing and throwing up and by that means, many of them have been greatly and permanently injured. It would be better now, in many cases, to undo what has been thus injudiciously done, and restore the ground, as far as practicable, to its original form. In general, it is not true, as many seem to suppose, that roads are made better, by elevating them above the common surface. The best roads in the country, are such as have little or no elevation. I verily believe, that turnpike roads would at first and at all subsequent periods, have been better if much less

had been done at ploughing and throwing up, and other means better adapted to the end, and not more expensive, had been resorted to, for the purpose of rendering them smooth, compact, and firm.

Viator, my unknown, but esteemed friend, and fellow laborer in the cause of roads, in the little that he has written for the Genesee Farmer, on the subjects embraced in these essays, has expressed correct sentiments. I wonder that he used his pen so sparingly. His theory, in relation to the subjects on which he wrote, appears to be sound. Unfortunately, however, he seems to have labored under some delusion. He operated only among the branches, not considering, that his axe ought to be applied to the root of the tree.

I am aware, that some of the above remarks may be considered as a digression from my subject. Yet I hope good will result from their introduction. My principal aim is, to make my battering ram bear to advantage, upon an ill-formed and devoted castle of antiquity.

D. B.

Onondaga county, Oct 4, 1833.

From the evidence given by Dr. Bowring before the committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of the Silk Trade, we obtain the following interesting particulars of M. Jacquard as related to Dr. Bowring by himself:—

He was originally a manufacturer of straw hats, and it was not until the peace of Amiens that his attention was first attracted to the subject of mechanism. The communication between France and England being then open, an English newspaper fell into his hands. In this he met with a paragraph stating that a premium would be awarded by a society in this country to any person who would weave a net by machinery. The perusal of this extract awakened his latent mechanical powers, and induced him to turn his thoughts to the discovery of the required contrivance. He succeeded, and produced a net woven by machinery of his own invention. It seems, however, that the pleasure of success was the only reward which he coveted, for as soon as accomplished he became indifferent to the work of his ingenuity; threw it aside for some time, and subsequently gave it to a friend as a matter in which he no longer took any interest. The net was by some means at length exhibited to some persons in authority, and by them sent to Paris. After a period had elapsed in which M. Jacquard declares that he had entirely forgotten his production, he was sent for by the Prefect of Lyons, who asked him if he had not directed his attention to the making of nets by machinery. He did not immediately recollect the circumstance to which the Prefect alluded; the net was however produced, and this recalled the fact to his mind. The Prefect rather peremptorily desired him to produce the machine by which this result had been effected. M. Jacquard asked three weeks for its completion; at the end of which time he brought his invention to the Prefect, and directing him to strike some part of the machine with his foot, a knot was added to the net. This ingenious contrivance was sent to Paris, and an order was thence despatched for the arrest of the inventor. Under Napoleon's arbitrary government even the desire for the diffusion of improvements was evinced in a most unconciliatory manner; and while inventions in the useful arts were sufficiently

prized, no respect was paid to those persons by whom they were originated. Accordingly M. Jacquard found himself under the keeping of a *gens d'arme*, by whom he was to be conducted to Paris in all haste, so that he was not permitted even to go home to provide himself with the requisites for his sudden journey. When arrived at Paris he was required to produce his machine at the Conservatory of Arts, and submit it to the examination of inspectors. After this ordeal he was introduced to Bonaparte and to Carnot, the latter of whom said to him, with a look of incredulity, "are you the man who pretends to this impossibility—who professes to tie a knot in a stretched string?" In answer to this inquiry, the machine was produced and its operation exhibited and explained. Thus strangely was M. Jacquard's first mechanical experiment brought into notice and patronized. He was afterwards required to examine a loom on which from twenty to thirty thousand francs had been expended, and which was employed in the production of articles for the use of Bonaparte. M. Jacquard offered to effect the same object by a simple machine, instead of the complicated one by which the work was sought to be performed—and improving on a model of Vaucanson, produced the mechanism which bears his name.

A pension of a thousand crowns was granted to him by the government as a reward for his discoveries, and he returned to Lyons, his native town. So violent, however, was the opposition made to the introduction of his loom, and so great was the enmity he excited in consequence of his invention, that three times he with the greatest difficulty escaped with his life. The Conseil des Prud'hommes, who are appointed to watch over the interests of the Lyonese trade, broke up his machine in the public place; "the iron (to use his own expression) was sold for iron—the wood for wood, and he, its inventor, was delivered over to universal ignominy." The ignorance and prejudice which caused the silk-weavers of Lyons to destroy a means of assistance to their labors, capable of being made a source of great benefit to themselves, was not dispelled till the French began to feel the effects of foreign competition in their silk manufacture. They then were forced to adopt the Jacquard loom, which led to such great improvement in their silk weaving; and this machine is now extensively employed through the whole of the silk manufacturing districts of France as well as of England.

From the American Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. C. }

Mr. HITCHCOCK: October 23, 1833. }

In compliance with your request for contributions to the columns of your valuable periodical, I send you this communication to be disposed of as you deem proper. A communication, for which, if asked for a heading or title, I should say "A miscellaneous article of experiments and results on a small southern plantation." I write, as I prefer seeing others do in your columns, just as if I were detailing my agricultural experiments to a friend. And is, in general, I am more interested to adopt the

improvements of correspondents in the "Farmer," who sign their proper names to their communications, than by anonymous writers; so I affix my name to this; not influenced I hope by any motive of vanity, but actuated, as one of your correspondents, by an ardent desire to contribute my mite towards advancing all the important and honorable cause of agricultural improvement in our country.

As an instance of the influence of a name, in my own case, to induce adoption of declared improvements, and to begin my miscellany, I will allude to the address of Mr Garnet, last spring, to the agricultural society of Fredericksburg, Va. Having lived a year near the residence of this gentleman, I knew his worth as a man as well as a writer on agriculture. Since reading said address in your columns, I have used with all the effect anticipated, his "weed hook," and his "drill" for sowing small seeds; such as the Ruta Baga. And I have tested to my entire satisfaction the experiment he related of planting corn in double drills. Having selected a spot of ground and run large furrows six feet apart, I filled some of them with my coarsest barn yard manure; others with dry pine leaves, and others again with green pine bows. Then, having covered all by running a furrow each side of every large furrow and covering the bottom of these last furrows, I planted and cultivated as Mr. G. described. The corn of that manured from the barn yard was the best. I did not measure the product from the plot of ground planted as above. But suffice to say, that several of my intelligent neighbors, who viewed the corn when standing, concurred with me, in considering that there was doubtless, more than double the quantity made by this mode, that there would have been if the ground had been planted in the common way.

I have about two acres of Ruta Baga this season.—The plants have flourished surprisingly, considering the long spell of dry weather we have had here. I have reason to believe that this turnip endures the want of rain much better than most other kinds. I transplanted about half of mine by thinning the rest, and notwithstanding it was difficult to raise a moisture by fresh ploughing the ground, yet very few of the transplanted ones died. For family use and feeding stock both, as to leaves and root, the Ruta Baga continues to more than realize my expectations. But the plant has a formidable enemy with us in what are here called cabbage lice. They have been particularly destructive to the plants set out for seed. Several of my neighbors to whom I gave roots to procure seed, lost all theirs, and notwithstanding I planted a considerable number for seed, it was with difficulty and only by the tedious process of frequently killing the roundish spotted bugs which produce the mischief, that preserved any seed this last spring. Then considerable damage has been done to the growing plants this fall. Can any correspondent in the "Farmer," point out some easy and effectual remedy for the evil in question?

Not to be tedious Mr. Editor, I will close this letter, by stating a few particulars concerning the contents of the box of vines, seeds, &c. which you forwarded me last spring. Owing to various delays and especially to detention on

Roanoke, the box did not arrive till towards the last of April. Nearly two months too late for this climate in ordinary seasons.—Most spring vegetation had long before put forth. Grape vines had been in leaf some time. I considered it doubtful whether the vines would succeed. But to make the trial, I first put them, as well as the Shephardia and Chinese Mulberry, in a run of water, and as many as had roots being in the soft mud, I dammed up the water so as to cover all, and let them so remain for some days before planting. The Catawbas, Canningshams, and Woodsons being all cuttings, I considered it useless at that season to put out as such; but grafted them into stocks procured from the woods and then planted. The Isabellas and H. Maderias being rooted vines having soaked in the branch till their buds were ready to expand, I planted in the common way. The season proved favorable and they mostly all succeeded; having grown eight, ten, and a few grafted ones sixteen and eighteen feet.—Some had clusters of grapes. But owing perhaps to the latter part of the season being very dry they did not mature.

I took cuttings from the Buffalo berry tree and new Chinese Mulberry and grafted to such stocks as I thought might be congenial to their nature. None of the Shephardia succeeded. But those twigs of the Chinese Mulberry which I grafted into the common white Mulberry succeeded very well. Indeed three of the grafts have grown eight and ten feet; some higher than the rooted twig I got from you. I tried one upon a black Mulberry stock; but it did not grow. Another method of propagating this tree, which I tried did not succeed on the common black, but did on the white mulberry. I mean that of budding or inoculating. I budded one of the latter kind with a Chinese eye, and going about three weeks afterwards, to examine whether the bud was alive, and if so to remove the string, I found to my surprise, that the bud had expanded into leaves. It is now a branch on the tree. Several to whom I have showed it, have also expressed their surprise.—I have likewise this season tried budding various kinds of grape vines. But the buds I perceive have all perished. And, as I have succeeded very well in budding peach and apple trees, as well as the white mulberry, I cannot think it was for want of skill in performing the operation, that the buds on the vines did not take. But if any others have been successful in budding the vine, I should be gratified to be informed.—I must here add, that in making wine, this season, I used for mashing the grapes, such rollers as are described by Mr. Herbemont, and they have fully answered the purpose he named. And I will state too, that my grapes being fully ripe and some partly shrivelled, the must, when I came to test its strength with an egg, was found sufficiently strong to make wine without the addition of either sugar or brandy. I have no doubt of its keeping if due care be taken; for some I made in the same way, more than three years since, is now good wine or pronounced such by competent judges. I cannot forbear here mentioning, that although there are toils, difficulties and discouragements, (as there are in all earthly valuable attainments,) in promoting agricul-

tural improvements, yet those who encounter them will in due season, "reap if they faint not;" and that even those prejudices, which, though dread of novelty, often arise in honest minds against valuable new things in agriculture, or those at least which may appear such in any section of country will eventually give place to approval, commendation. I hope I will not be accused of egotism, when I add, that I have partly realized this in my own experience. Nearly four years since I removed to my present residence,—and with very narrow resources, commenced improving my three hundred acres of nearly worn out land. Not to mention the cost and trouble of fencing and other repairs of a common kind on a farm in a state of dilapidation, I pursued a regular system of manuring, by hauling straw, pine and other leaves into my yards and lots, and having my trash pens and other receptacles for making manure. Some who thought my labors almost lost, seeing barren fields thereby made to produce good cotton and corn, now adopt the same plan, and consider it less trouble to make poor land productive by manure, than to clear new timbered tracts after the old system.

Some have now changed their opinion, who formerly considered me a visionary man about to ruin my affairs, because I went to the expense and trouble of buying and sowing grass seeds, made cross fences, and took my cattle out of the woods to turn them into fields, and because I fed my calves milk and gruel in pasture lots, instead of letting them remain with their dams; and not to mention new instruments of husbandry, such as harrows, rollers, skimmers, &c. because I ploughed hilly ground horizontally, and planted corn in drill; seeing my grapes flourish, my cattle thrive, and that two or three of my cows afford more milk and butter than a dozen or two of theirs, and that my calves bid fair to become superior cattle, and that my grounds produce more, and washing is prevented by the horizontal and drill system.

But my attempts to rear a vineyard, at first excited here the greatest incredulity. But few attempts of the kind have been made in this state, and if I have been informed correctly, none of consequence in the county of Halifax. And, yet a county, I believe, as to soil and climate, as well calculated for success in rearing the vine, as any in the Union. Some thought it impracticable, on my poor land to make vines flourish at all; and again, if the vines could be reared the business would be unprofitable, and if entered into any way largely, would ruin even a man of capital.

And indeed the expense of hiring, connected with this and other improvements, brought me into debt and some embarrassment. And I know not the consequence, had not Providence, who uniformly favors all laboring to avail of and make his own nature's works valuable to man, afforded me a substantial friend, in my neighbor, Gov. G. H. Burton, a gentleman of enlarged benevolence, extensive information and liberal views—for taking me by the hand, purchasing my rooted vines, and liberally rewarding me for superintending the rearing of a vineyard for him, he shared with me some of the liberal remarks incurred by the new, and here untried undertaking. But, incredulity is beginning to give place to faith, in view of the rapid growth and promising condition of our vineyards. And many that were incredulous, think now that rearing the vine will eventually be a profitable business; knowing that, independent of the expected profit of wine making, I have sold rooted vines these two years to some amount, and that (with a fair prospect of selling,) I will have a considerable number of Scuppernong and other choice kinds of rooted vines to be disposed of this fall or next spring.

Here I remark that every step of my efforts to attain agricultural improvements, I have been

more convinced, that emphatically, in agriculture *knowledge is, when judiciously applied power*; or that the more correct and enlarged the *theory or science* in this business the more efficacious and eventually profitable the practice. And here I must acknowledge myself greatly indebted to the pages of the "American Farmer." From which *pioneer of agricultural periodicals*, I have been constantly receiving important hints and directions. I heartily accord with Mr Smith the (late editor of the "Farmer,") in his valedictory, that the agriculturist, as well in these as in other important pursuits of life, should read much on the subject of his business. But to persuade most agriculturists to accord practically with this sentiment is a difficult task. Some indeed, I know, look upon the agricultural periodicals of the day as a sort of newly arisen *catch pennies* to gull them out of money.

And the very efforts, made by philanthropic men at the head of agricultural, as well as other printing establishments, to sustain themselves in the great expenses of the same, as well as to promote the object of bettering the condition of man often incur the charge of avariciousness.

If some individuals are asked to subscribe for the American Farmer or other useful works of the kind, they look upon the proposal with almost as much suspicion as if they were solicited to buy Yankee wooden nutmegs.

Some have a notion that it is unnecessary, and of course unprofitable to read on agriculture.

I recollect that a neighbor of mine, a pretty good farmer on the old beaten plan, made an observation of this kind to me when I solicited him to take the American Farmer. I mentioned that one article for a year in the work, might compensate for the cost, viz. "a remedy for crows pulling up corn." He inquired what it was. I told him tarring the seed corn in a particular way. He replied he had tried tarring, and that the corn would not come up. I replied that was for want of knowing how to do it aright. In short he was incredulous and planted in the usual way. The result, that my tarred corn came up well and was uninjured by crows; while he sustained a loss of corn, I should say more than treble the value of a year's subscription for the "Farmer;" not to mention the loss of time of himself and hands in frightening away crows from his corn fields. But I must close. Yours, &c. SIDNEY WELLER.

P. S. Your Quinoa or Peruvian rice has grown very luxuriantly with me. I have reason to believe it will not disappoint the expectation of any who try its cultivation.

SUMMARY.

A MAN DEVoured BY TIGERS. It is stated that the keeper of the Tigers, belonging to the extensive Managerie which was exhibited in this town a few months since, was torn to pieces and literally eaten up by them, a few days since, in a town near New Haven, Conn. He had been in the habit of entering their cage, and did so several times while they were here—at the evident hazard of his life. The day before he was killed, having entered their cage as usual, the tigers prevented his getting out for several hours, and he was only rescued by administering to them stupefying articles in their food. The following day, this fool-hardy individual again entered their cage, when they fell upon him and instantly tore him to pieces.—*Hampden Whig.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. On Saturday night last about 12 o'clock, the large new building near the Bank was discovered to be on fire; the flames had already made such progress that nothing could be saved, and the building with all its contents was entirely consumed. It was owned by Edwin

Smith Esq. of Warren, and the heirs of Doct Rose of this place; of the lower story, one half was occupied by Mr William C. Killa, as a store for English W. I Goods, and the other by Mr Thomas H. Jenks as a Dry Goods Store. Mr Killa had no insurance and lost about two thousand dollars; Mr Jenks had an insurance of two thousand dollars on his stock, which amounted to nearly four thousand. In the upper part was the office of the Land Agency in which were the accounts of the Land Agent with the State; and various other papers of importance with some other property. Also the office and Printing establishment of the National Republican and the offices of Messrs H. Smith and John S. Abbot Esqrs. who lost their Libraries and papers except a part of those of the latter contained in an iron safe which were preserved. We understand there was no insurance except on the goods of Mr Jenks, and the loss of property could not have been much less than ten thousand dollars in all. The loss falls heavily upon nearly all the sufferers. How the fire was communicated is not known—but it probably caught from a stove in one part of the building.

Thomaston Journal.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY. We understand that one day last week, as Solomon Adams one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Farmington, was on his way to market in this town and Gardiner, he was thrown from his gig in descending a hill in Vienna, and his head striking a stone he was instantly killed. Mr. Adams was nearly seventy years of age and was one of the oldest settlers of Farmington. *Hallowell Adv.*

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. On Monday last, as schr Avon was nearing Kennebec Wharf, having just arrived from Boston, the wind obstructing the approach of the vessel, a rope was thrown and fastened to the wharf, and in the hurry it got round the legs of the master, Capt Andrew Brown and mangled and fractured it dreadfully. Had not the rope broken his leg must have been taken off by it; and it is so much injured, that it is thought doubtful whether he will ever recover the entire use of it.

FIRE AT EASTPORT. On Wednesday evening, 29th ult. betwixt the hours of ten and eleven, a fire broke out of the large wooden dwelling house occupied by Seward Buckingham, Esq and Mr. Daniel Billings of Eastport, which was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have taken from some defect in the chimney. Loss estimated from 4000 to \$5,000. No insurance.

ROBBERY.—The Bath Enquirer says that on Wednesday night 30th ult. a man belonging to Harpswell by the name of Kane, while passing through Centre street, about ten o'clock, was attacked and knocked down by some person or persons unknown, and robbed of about \$12.00 in money, and some other articles which were in his pocket. The next evening two men by the name of John Johnson — Kennedy, were taken, and suspicion being strong against them they were detained in custody until Friday morning, when they were taken before Justice Stinson, examined and the evidence being sufficient, (the articles being found upon them) they were ordered to recognize in the sum of \$500 each. Not being able to procure bail, they were committed to jail, to take their trial at the next term of the Supreme Court to be holden at Wiscasset in May next. We understand that they graduated, but a few days since from the *Thomaston Institution.*

It appears, by recent intelligence from Jamaica that there is some probability of a rupture between France and one of the South American Republics

Columbia.—The Governor of Martinique despatched two ships of war to Carthage, to demand instant redress for an outrage alleged to have been committed on the person of the French Consul in that port. It is stated that the Consul, M. Barrot, was arrested on the complaint of some individual in Carthage, grossly insulted by a mob with the alcade at their head, & finally thrown into prison. The letters of the Governor of Martinique and the squadron, to the Columbian authorities, are quite indignant and imperative, and it would seem that the offence was, in their opinion at least, of a very aggravated character. The former, in a letter to the Governor of Carthage, tells him that the French have recently chastised Algiers and Lisbon for an offence less serious than that now complained of, and threatens to send the fleet under Admiral Macken to destroy the wall of Carthage and complete the work of vengeance. The Governor of Carthage, Colonel Vesga, declares that he is not legally competent to grant the redress demanded, that he can do more under the circumstances, than refer the matter to his government. This was the state of the affair on the 7th of October, the date of the last accounts from Carthage.

YANKEE INGENUITY. Some weeks ago, we spoke of a Yankee corn grinder lately invented which increased the corn in quantity as well as in nutritive power, a statement, which aroused the criticism and amusement of our friends, among whom was the editor of the Transcript,—but it is true nevertheless,—as many witnesses are ready to vouch.—Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of. We saw on Saturday at a chaise manufactory in this town a piece of board, or rather a slice of bass wood, which was sawed off by a saw lately invented by Mr Job White an ingenious mechanic in Belfast,—which machine, as we are informed, is so constructed as to saw circularly or in other language unrolls a log in one piece, as a piece of cloth. This saw works horizontally,—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility, we suppose to be in the ability to make a wide board out of a small log. The pannels, &c. are thus sold much cheaper. The boards, we presume can be of any thickness. *Portland Adv.*

INCREDIBLE BRUTALITY AND CRIME. We learn (says the Delaware State Journal) that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county. The particulars, as we have them, are as follows: The perpetrator of the deed, Geo. Bonwell, lives on the Devon road, about three miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of 14 or 15 years of age. He returned home in the evening and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry was informed that it had been convicted by the eldest daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his eldest daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about thirty minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling crime, we are informed has lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles in this city, & was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to Dover jail to await his trial.

CONJUGAL LOVE.—A Late London Journal contains an account of a most extraordinary attachment between husband and wife, demonstrating how deeply the joys of wedded life may be implanted in the heart, and how fatal the consequence is of their sudden uprooting. The case occurred in Islington; it was this; the wife of a poor man had died—he had approached the coffin to take a last look at the once loved partner of his joys and sorrows—between him and whom there had nev-

er been heard, in fifty years, the voice of dissension. As his eye fell on the inanimate form, he suddenly dropped down, and before medical aid could be procured died.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Moses H. Ripley to Miss Eliza J. Howard. In Wiscasset, Mr. Edwin A. Norton, of Portland, to Miss Abigail Babson. Mr. Oliver Johnson to Miss Betsey Thompson. In Pittston, Capt. Thomas Dow to Miss Sally Rollins. In Parkman, Mr. Isaac Cobb, of Abbot, to Miss Mary Austin of Parkman.

DEATHS.

In Readfield, Mary A. daughter of D. H. Lombard, Esq. aged 7 years. At Easton, Pa. Madame Magoyne, a French lady, aged 101 years. Her descendants amount to 507. In North Yarmouth, Mr. Moses Haskell, aged 67. In Thomaston on the 25th ult. Hon. Daniel Rose, aged 62.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, NOV. 4.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.) At Market this day 4375 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 3200 Sheep, and 420 Swine. **PRICES.** Beef Cattle.—Prices did not vary much from last week; there were many very fine cattle at market. We noticed 10 beautiful steers, fed by S. Allen, Esq. of Fairfield Conn. but did not learn the price; we quote prime at \$4 75 and 5; good at 4 25 and 4 50. **Barrelling Cattle.**—Mess 4, and 4 12; No 1, 3 50 and 3 62; No. 2, 3 and 3 25. **Sheep.**—We noticed sales at \$1 50, 1 60, 1 75, 1 84, 1 96, 2 17, and 2 25. Wethers at 2 75, 3 and 3 50. **Swine.**—In good demand; we noticed two or three lots of Barrows, taken at \$5; one lot of Sows and Barrows at 4 1-2. At retail, 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

It is proposed to hold a Convention of delegates from the several Temperance Societies, and the friends of Temperance in the several towns, in the County Kennebec, at AUGUSTA, on Wednesday the 11th day of December next,—for the purpose of devising measures for the advancement of the Reform, and particularly of reorganizing the County Society. It is hoped that every town and every Society will be represented, and by large delegations; and that the delegates will bring accurate information of the state of the reformation in their respective towns, and of the evils still existing. The following points are suggested as, amongst others, deserving of inquiry: Number of members of each Society. Number added within the year. Number of males—number of females. Number of drunkards reformed since the commencement of the reform. Number of intemperate persons at the present time. Number of venders of ardent spirits. Number of common groghops. Number of traders who have abandoned the traffic. Number of taverns keeping spirits—number of Temperance taverns. Vote of the town this year as to licences. Amount of money raised for the support of the poor—proportion of pauperism caused by intemperance. What measures have been pursued to advance the cause, and with what results.

DOCT. HORATIO G. ALLEN

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity.

OFFICE at the Winthrop Hotel.

REFERENCE { Isaac Snell, M. D. Augusta.

{ Benj. D. Bartlett, M. D. Portland.

Dr. A. will attend to all operations upon the Teeth and Gums. Scaling, removing Gangrene of the teeth and filling the cavities, whereby they may be rendered free from pain and more durable.

Oct. 26.

15.

WANTED

To hire a faithful man well acquainted with farming, for one year or shorter. Enquire of E. WOOD. Winthrop, Oct. 30th. 1833.



TO THE AFFLICTED. D. STANLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBRUENT PILLS,

A SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Crup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucus membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, E. HOLMES, M.D. who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50.

Apply to D. STANLEY, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States.

Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1833.

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FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

Private meeting next Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Are Capital Punishments justifiable?

Per order,

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will continue the publication of the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Journal when bound makes a very pretty volume, and is convenient for preservation and future reference as well as present reading, giving a full and tolerably accurate account of the legislative proceedings of the year, with other current matter, all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. It ought to be in the possession of every politician.

The publication of the Daily Journal, with the debates in both houses of the Legislature, involves considerable expense and much labor, which can only be remunerated by a handsome list of subscribers. To obtain these the publisher relies on the friendly influence of those who have been his readers heretofore, not only political friends, but all who wish for a faithful and impartial report of legislative proceedings.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Maine Farmer office.

THE AGE—DAILY.

THE subscribers propose to resume the publication of the DAILY AGE, during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed, as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR for the session.

Any person procuring six subscribers, and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest, and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

The publication is laborious and expensive, and cannot be sustained without a large number of subscribers. We rely upon the liberality and exertions of our Friends, to render the burden as light as possible.

I. BERRY & CO.

Subscriptions for the above received at this office.

DR. HOLMES' ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

SUMMER RECOLLECTIONS.

(From the *Dublin University Magazine*.)

'Tis sweet—'tis sweet—the summer dream
That haunts us in our winter hours;
The murmur'd music of a stream,
The voice of birds—the breath of flowers,
And the warm breeze that lightly leaves
The waters, and the whisp'ring leaves.

There is a dream, more sadly sweet,
When summer years of youth return;
And hearts, that we no more may meet,
As fondly beat, as truly born,
And eyes weep back to us awhile,
The sadness of their parting smile.

It comes, like music heard at night,
Like dew upon the drooping flowers,
Like morn's first dawning to their sight
Who darkly dwell in icy bowers,
To him who long hath felt depart
The light of hope, and bloom of heart.

Not yet—not yet—the summer bloom
Of my young heart had died away:
There is a twilight in the gloom,
A ling'ring smile—a farewell ray,
A hope of rapture, kindling yet,
A halo from the sun that's set.

BEAUTY AND VIRTUE.

BEAUTY.

It is but a flower that blooms to decay,
Whose smiles and bright hues will anon fade away;
Whose loveliness soothes for a moment the heart,
Like slumbers of night with the morn to depart.
In youth it may smile, but in age it decays,
And sinks in the splendor of virtue's pure blaze;
It is not a friend to the winter of death,
Ere that decays, it is gone like a breath.

VIRTUE.

But virtue, mild maid, will the bosom inspire,
And light up the soul with a bright, lasting fire,
That lends all its votaries a spark of delight,
That burns through the day and rekindles at night.
It gladdens in youth, and forsakes not in age,
And charms us, and cheers us, to life's latest stage,
Then throws a bright radiance around the cold tomb,
And lights up its vaults with an immortal bloom.

MISCELLANY.

THE CASHMERE ANGORA SHAWL GOAT.

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains a description of this animal, and the attempts to domesticate it in Europe. The first race, imported from Persia to France, under the patronage of the government, promised little profit to their owners. They were healthy and hardy, of various sizes and colors. The soft fleece, which alone was valuable, was very small in quantity, overgrown and almost concealed by long hairs. After a few years, a very superior herd was raised at Versailles, possessing the best qualities of the original Cashmere with those of the soft silky haired native Angora. Some of this improved breed yielded thirty ounces of down in one season, and the whole herd produced from twelve to twenty ounces each; while the original Cashmere never yields more than four, and seldom exceeds two ounces. The animals are less capricious than the common goat, may be more easily kept in a flock, and more docile than sheep. The down falls in a manner similar to the wool from sheep, in the month of March, and may be taken off in locks, by separating it gently with the hand from the skin. It is best, however, when sheared off in one fleece, as soon as it begins to loosen. The parallelism is thus better preserved, and it is more readily combed and prepared for manufacturing purposes.

They are not difficult to keep, but are allowed to remain all winter in open sheds. Like all other browsing animals they prefer the leaves of trees, but thrive well on hay, straw, green fodder, or in meadows. Mr. Polonceau, the owner of the flock at Versailles at first gave them aromatic herbs, occasionally for a year or two; but of late, has discontinued the use of them without any injurious effect. The down commences growing in September, arrives at full maturity in March, when it falls off unless removed artificially. The British Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, awarded to William Riley, their gold Isis medal for his importation from France of a select number of these animals, with a view of introducing them into the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, the southern parts of which are in corresponding south latitude with Cashmere in Thibet, and Angora in Asia Minor in the north. Versailles, where this herd is so flourishing, producing more down than in their native districts is twelve or fourteen degrees farther north than Thibet, and eight degrees farther north than Angora, which is in north latitude forty, two hundred miles E. S. E. of Constantinople.

The correspondent of the Journal, from whose letter we have abridged these particulars, concludes with the following suggestions:

From reviewing all these localities, we may presume that our own country, within its boundless varieties of climate and vegetable productions, may yield such favored spots, as will enable the enterprising agriculturist to domesticate this valuable animal, as well as the choice varieties of foreign sheep; and with much greater probability of success, than attended the first attempts at the culture of silk, which was for ages believed to be a particular gift of Heaven to China from whence it was not deemed possible to extend it, to any other region of the globe.

M. Polonceau, who has the choicest herd in Europe, perhaps the only one of Cashmere Angora, disposed of four to the King of Wurtemberg, in 1828, for the small sum of three thousand four hundred francs; and in 1831 parted with thirteen more to Mr. Riley, as above stated. This race of animals have not in the least degenerated, since they first came into M. Polonceau's possession, ten years ago, but their peculiar properties become annually more and more fixed. The superior quality and quantity of their fleeces, with the precious nature of the materials offer strong inducements to the agricultural capitalist, of some of our mild hill countries, to obtain some of them by way of trial.

The herds of M. Polonceau are probably by this time, so numerous as to enable him to sell a sufficient number for an experiment, which if successful, would secure a profit to the proprietor, and accomplish an important national object. The peculiarities of climate and the vegetable productions of Angora, with the habits of the goat on its native soil, might be ascertained beyond doubt, by application to our countryman, Commodore Porter, who is investigating a variety of subjects in that part of Asia which is most interesting to science, manufactures and commerce.—Boston Courier.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given, that the book accounts and demands of Henry W. Owen, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to call and settle the same without delay, and thereby save cost.

Nov. 4, 1833.

SETH MAY.

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WM. KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 250 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. He has appointed Messrs. Franklin Glazier of Hallowell, and David Stanley of Winthrop, Agents, with whom orders may be left, which will be promptly attended to. Oct. 5.—2m88.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of all and singular the goods and estate which were of MILTON CHANDLER, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

NANCY CHANDLER, Administratrix.

Winthrop, Oct. 29th, 1833.

3w42

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

SAMUEL WOOD, Administrator of the estate of George Shaw, late of Middleboro', in the county of Plymouth, (Mass.) deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: F. T. Bridge, Register.

THE MAINE FARMER

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TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearsages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & Co.